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THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1839.

☞ Will the Genesee Farmer be so kind as to inform the *New England Farmer*, that the article which was copied into its pages upon the cultivation of the Strawberry, by our correspondent, Mr. Downing, from the Genesee Farmer, first appeared in our pages *a year since*, and that from some neglect (probably) it was not credited to us. It has also been copied into the *Farmer's Register*, credited to the *Genesee Farmer*. We frequently see scraps of our own, traveling the rounds of the papers, but rarely, if ever, credited to our Magazine. We exchange with all the agricultural papers in the Union, large and small, but do not extract from the whole the amount of a *page* in a year; and it is no more than just, that when they take whole articles from us, they should be particular to inform their readers, of the source from whence it came.—*Magazine of Horticulture.*

The fault in the above case lies with us. Mr. Downing's article on the Cultivation of the Strawberry we copied from a back volume of the *Magazine of Horticulture.* We sent it to the printing office, with the credit plainly written, but it seems that it did not get into the paper. It is our intention to give the proper credit in all cases, and we particularly regret the injustice done to the Magazine of Horticulture, a work of great merit, and which should be in the hands of every amateur horticulturist in the country. It is published at Boston, by C. M. Hovey—$3 a year. Subscriptions received at the Rochester Seed Store.

State of the Country—National Debt.

The United States occupy a proud and commanding position, one not only of great interest to themselves, but to the world; as our course is looked to as solving the much controverted point, whether the *people*, can in any case, be rendered capable of governing themselves. Every step of ours is watched with an intensity proportioned to the magnitude of the interest involved; (which is no less than the ultimate freedom of the world) and a corresponding care should be exercised on our part, that no error in national or state management, no fatal blunder in political economy, prostrate at once the hopes that have been formed of our course. By the wise management of our rulers, and the abundant resources of our country, we, as a nation, have been freed from a debt incurred in defending our country, and we justly glory in the name of the only nation not encumbered with a debt strictly and solely national.

But it appears to us, that in our capacity of sovereign states, we are injudiciously placing ourselves in a position, where we must suffer all the consequences of a national debt, and experience all the burdens and reverses that such a state of indebtedness is sure to impose. The reputation of the American character, whether of States or individuals, has been so good abroad, that we have obtained, and are rapidly obtaining credit, to a most ruinous extent; and while we boast of our freedom from a national debt, are silently accumulating state debts, that in the aggregate, swell to an appalling amount. To show the nature and amount of this indebtedness, we have given below an authentic table, showing the amount in 1835 and 1839 in the several States, and assessed value of the property in the several States.

States.	1835.	1839.	Valuation.
Maine,	554,978		28 millions,
New Hampshire,			31 do.
Vermont,			29 do.
Connecticut,			97 do.
Rhode Island,			32 do.
Massachusetts,		4,200,000	208 do.
New York,	2,204,979	22,931,048	627 do.
Pennsylvania,	16,130,000	27,306,790	294 do.
New Jersey,			70 do.
Maryland,	4,210,311	11,492,980	100 do.
Virginia,	686,500	6,319,050	206 do.
S. Carolina,		5,560,000	200 do.
N. Carolina,			140 do.
Georgia,			159 do.
Ohio,	1,701,000	6,101,000	110 do.
Kentucky,		7,369,000	217 do.
Alabama,	2,200,000	10,800,000	200 do.
Illinois,	660,000	11,600,000	89 do.
Indiana,	1,890,000	11,890,000	95 do.
Louisiana,	7,335,000	23,735,000	150 do.
Mississippi,	2,000,000	7,000,000	230 do.
Arkansas,		3,000,000	90 do.
Michigan,		5,340,000	95 do.
Missouri,		2,500,000	100 do.
Tennessee,	500,000	7,148,000	203 do.
	$40,012,760	$174,382,868	$3,700,000,000

Since the commencement of the present year, from 30 to 40 more millions have been added to the above, making the total indebtedness of the States, at the present time, rather more than *two hundred millions of dollars.* The most obnoxious feature in this matter, is that a very large proportion of this stock is held in foreign countries; making this difference between our indebtedness, and that of other nations, that while they are chiefly indebted to their own citizens, we are indebted to those of other countries.

As the manner in which this amount of indebtedness has accumulated, and is fast increasing, may not be familiar to all our readers, we will endeavor to explain it in few words. A state, or a company, wish to complete some work, a canal or rail road for instance, and being without the money, they have recourse to their credit, and issue what is called stock, or in other words, notes payable generally at a somewhat remote time, and bearing a fixed rate of interest. These notes, or evidences of indebtedness are offered to the highest bidder, and the price they command depends on the character of the stocks, or the ability of the state or company issuing them, and the plenty or scarcity of money in the market at the time. By thus disposing of our credit, we have increased our debts in five years from 40 millions to not far from 200 millions of dollars.

These evidences of indebtedness, or stocks, as they are called on 'change, almost invariably find their way to foreign countries, either directly or indirectly; directly, when the stocks issued are taken at once to the London or Paris market, and sold for what they will fetch; indirectly, when they are taken by banks or brokers in this country and sold for the purpose of being sent abroad instead of other money, by the importers of goods. As it unfortunately happens that the balance of trade is annually against us several millions of dollars (in 1834 it was 22 millions, in 1836 it was 62 millions, and in 1838 it was nine millions); that is, we annually buy this amount of goods more than we have ready means of paying for; these stocks furnish a very convenient mode of partially liquidating this balance, instead of sending out the same amount of specie, which our banks could ill afford to spare. It must be remembered however, that this remittance of stocks actually pays no debt; it only changes it from the hands of the foreign manufacturer of goods at Sheffield, Birmingham, or Lyons, to those of the foreign fund holder or money lender. The interest on these stocks must be paid promptly and regularly, and this sum amounting to some six or ten millions of dollars, is annually taken from this country by these stockholders. In the mean time the period fixed for the redemption of these notes rapidly approaches; and as our exports, or all the articles we have to sell, do not at present nearly equal our imports, or our purchases, it would seem to be the part of wisdom to ask from whence we are to derive the means of paying our debts, if we go on at our present rate of increasing them for a few years longer.

For the payment of our imports from foreign nations, the only article of any considerable importance, the production of our soil, is cotton. Tobacco, rice, ashes, and occasionally grain, go to swell the amount, but more than two thirds of the whole of our annual exports consists of cotton. Great Britian receives this because she must have it, and can get it no where else; but her late movements show that she is becoming restive under the prices she has hitherto paid, and is determined to use her whole power to reduce them; and when we remember that a decline of a penny a pound would add from twelve to twenty millions to the balance against us, the expression of such a determination is ominous to our commercial and financial interests. We need no better proof of the results which any considerable decline in the price of cotton, would produce, than the distress which is now experienced in the south, from the trifling reduction of the last few months.

The Bank of England is the great arbiter of the money matters of that kingdom, and indirectly through the commercial interest, of those of the whole world. Thus a rise in the rate of discount at London, is felt at Hamburg and in Wall street, as much, and almost as early, as at Liverpool or Glasgow. The late operations of that institution, show its power conclusively, and also demonstrate that that power will be wielded, as is perfectly natural, to protect the commerce and manufactures of that country. By advancing the rate of interest from three and a half to five per cent., it has effectually checked the exportation of specie; by furnishing aid to the manufacturing districts it has enabled them to force a decline in the price of cotton. The result of the first operation, has been to prevent the sale of stocks from this country, as money can be more profitably employed and invested at home; and that of the second has been to reduce the value of our exports precisely in the same degree as the decline in cotton. This reduction of the value of our exports, must be met in three ways—by an increase in our exports; by the exportation of specie; or by a sale of stocks at a ruinous sacrifice;—or it must go to swell the already frightful amount of our indebtedness.

We might indeed avoid such a result, by importing less; but there is every appearance at present that the imports of the present year will equal those of any previous one, and the only reasonable prospect of addition to our exports is from the grain crop of the country, which should it equal in amount what the most sanguine have estimated, might enable us to export some ten or fifteen millions. But this, it must not be forgotten, would only place us where we were last year, as the decline in cotton bids fair to equal, if not to exceed this amount.

Such a state of things cannot be a healthy one; and cannot long be borne. The individual who should manage his affairs in the way we are doing, would be set down, and justly so, as in the high road to ruin; and what is true of the individual, is no less true of the state, or nation. The most serious inconvenience which is now felt by us, or probably will be, until pay day comes, is the perfect power such indebtedness places in the hands of a foreign nation or corporation, to control and govern our commercial and monetary matters; to raise or depress our prices; to alarm, agitate, or if it pleases, overthrow and crush our money institutions; to cause the most vexatious and harrassing revulsions; and effectually prevent our merchants and manufacturers from receiving aid at those times when it is most wanted to sustain them against foreign monopolies and combinations.

It becomes us as a nation to pause, consider, reflect. Our credit is so good that it will ruin us, if we do not stop and think of the consequences of so severely testing it. Do we not buy more foreign goods than is ne-

cessary for our comfort or our happiness?—do not the states borrow money for some public works that in the end will prove worthless, and perhaps will be abandoned; at any rate such as will never repay the cost of construction, to say nothing of interest and repairs?—do we not encourage foreign artizans and manufacturers to the neglect and ruin of these most useful classes among ourselves?—and finally, are we not putting in jeopardy the dearest interests, the honor and independence of our country, and selling our glorious national birthright for a mess of pottage? We ask all, who think, to reflect on these things.

Onondaga Agricultural Society.

We are happy to give place to the following which we copy from the Onondaga Standard of the 11th inst.

ONONDAGA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Onondaga County Agricultural Society, held at the Centre House, in the town of Salina, on Tuesday, the 3d day of September, 1839, OLIVER CUMMINGS, of Onondaga, was called to the Chair, and JOHN J. HOPPER, of the same town, chosen Secretary.

On motion, the act of incorporation, passed April 9, 1839, was read, after which, a set of by-laws, submitted by Mr. H. Baldwin, were unanimously adopted.

On motion, *Resolved*, That *Harvey Loomis*, of Onondaga; *Porter Rhoades*, of Skaneateles; *Lewis C. Davis*, of Spafford, *Isaac Coonly*, of LaFayette; *Peter R. Reed*, of Manlius; *John S. Coonly*, of De Witt; *E. P. Wallace*, of Salina; *Nathaniel Williams*, Lysander; and *Geo. Geddes*, of Camillus, be a committee to nominate officers of this Society.

The commmittee made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:—

For PRESIDENT, JOHN SANFORD, of Marcellus; 1st Vice President, *Silas Gaylord*, of Skaneateles, 2d Vice President, *James L. Voorhees*, of Lysander, Treasurer, *E. F. Wallace*, of Salina; Recording Secretary, *Geo. Geddes*, of Camillus; Corresponding Secretary, *John E. Brown*, of Onondaga.

After considerable discussion, it was unanimously

Resolved, That a *Cattle Fair and Show*, for the county of Onondaga, be held in the town of Salina, on *Thursday, the 17th day of October next.*

Resolved, That E. P. Wallace, B. G. Avery, and Geo. Geddes, be an Executive Committee, to make the arrangements necessary for the Fair.

The following gentlemen were thereupon appointed a Committee of view, to determine the relative value and quality of all articles which may be exhibited at the proposed Fair and Show, viz:

Oliver Cummings, of Onondaga; *Chester Moses*, of Marcellus, *Porter Rhoades*, of Skaneateles; *John Baxter*, of Spafford; *Warner Abbott*, of Otisco; *Nicol Howell*, of Tully; *Coonrad G. Houghtaling*, of LaFayette; *Heman Marsh*, of Pompey; *A. Howe*, of Fabius; *John H. Wilson*, of Manlius; *Hiram Church*, of De Witt; *Thomas Rose*, of Salina; *Joseph Carr*, of Cicero; *Nathan Soule*, of Clay; *John Stevens*, of Lysander; *Henry R. Dow*, of Van Buren; *Wheeler Truesdell*, of Camillus; *Mr. Raney*, of Elbridge.

In addition to considerable conversation, the meeting was addressed more at length by Messrs. Harvey Baldwin, Geo. Geddes, and D. D. Hillis.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by its officers and published in the papers of the county, and that the Cultivator, and Genesee Farmer, are respectfully requested to give them one insertion.

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn to Thursday, the 17th day of October next, at this place.

OLIVER CUMMINGS, *Chm'n.*

JOHN J. HOPPER, *Sec'y.*

To notice such proceedings as the foregoing, always affords us pleasure, as we consider them indicative of a state of feeling, which, if properly encouraged, cannot fail of producing the best results. Onondaga has experienced the benefits of an agricultural society, not indeed based on the broad and liberal system of the present one, but which is still remembered as having produced great good, and lasting influence on the agriculture of the county. Under vigorous and efficient organization, properly aided and encouraged by the farmers of the county, and receiving the countenance and active support of our professional men, we trust a long and useful career is before the newly constituted society. In productive capacities, Onondaga is inferior to no county in the State. Its central position, its facilities of communication, its water powers for manufacturing purposes, and more perhaps than all else, its rich soil and inexhaustable mines of wealth found in its salt and plaster, unite to render Onondaga one of the most favored sections of the State. It may be questioned whether there is any county in the State that produces a greater surplus of the necessaries of life than does Onondaga. Owing to its peculiar position, it embraces one of the best wheat or grain growing sections of the State, as well as those which afford immense quantities of dairy products, and wool. Thus situated, her sister counties have a right to expect much from the farmers of Onondaga, and we think they will not be disappointed. The act of incorporation is sufficiently extensive, and if the society receives the aid to which it is entitled, we may hope ere long to witness a flourishing agricultural school, on an experimental farm, serving as a nucleus for the distribution of improved animals and implements, and the most scientific and approved modes of farming. One other fact we may here mention as connected with the agriculture of that county. There is, it is believed, no county in the State, in which so many agricultural papers are received and circulated as in Onondaga. Book farming, by which the ignorant and prejudiced mean the farming of those who read agricultural journals, has ceased to be a reproach, and the feeling is becoming general that the farmer who neglects to avail himself of the best means of obtaining information on the subjects that form the business of his life acts as unwisely as would the professional man who should reject the aids that result from study and investigation. Some of the effects of this diffusion of agricultural knowledge may be found in the increased products, high prices of real estate, and generally improved state of farming in the county. It will be for the new Society to develope and combine the abundant resources possessed by Onondaga, and raise it to the agricultural eminence which its population and position demands. In all the proceedings and management of the Society but a single object should be kept in view, the promotion and advancement of agriculture. Here is common ground, on which men of all creeds, political parties, and professions, may meet, and advance the best interests of the nation and the human race, without envy, and without forgetting, that in the cultivation of the soil, at least, they are all brethren.

Farm Buildings.

There are few points of domestic economy of so much consequence in themselves that receives so little attention, as those relating to farm buildings. They are very frequently badly situated, inconveniently constructed, and destitute of nearly every requisite such buildings should possess. They are built apparently without any reference to the purpose to which they are to be devoted; their extent is governed by no rule but the caprice of the owner; and be the farm large or small, dairy or grain, intended for the plough or for pasture, these things are forgotten in providing the buildings upon them. There are some things we deem indispensable in the erection of farm buildings, and which those who are about to build, will do well to consider.

Farm buildings should be convenient. Few are aware how much labor is saved in managing a farm, by having the buildings not only well arranged and constructed in themselves, but properly located with reference to the condition, business, and situation of the farm. There is too great a disposition among farmers to get their buildings, their houses and barns, upon the road, we had almost said into it, when such a position is a serious inconvenience to the business of the farm, causing the annual loss of much time in driving cattle, drawing grain, transporting manures, &c., which would have been avoided, had the buildings been properly placed. The convenience of water, of fuel, the nature of the soil and its fitness for placing buildings upon, the prospect of dry airy cellars instead of wet unventilated ones, the natural course of the travel upon the farm, in short, every thing relating to the lessening of labor, the preservation of the buildings, and the health of the occupants, should be taken into consideration, when the farmer builds.

Farm buildings should be proportioned to the size of the farm. Large and costly buildings are altogether out of place on small farms, and are usually unnecessary on any. While the buildings should be durable, constructed in the best manner and from the best materials, there is no propriety in their being larger than use requires. We speak particularly of the house; the size of the barns must of course be graduated by the produce of the farm. Great houses, and small farms and barns, are bad indications.

Farm buildings should be characterized by neatness and taste. A house can be neat without being gaudy; tasteful, without being expensive. Too many farmers who have money to spare, and some who have not, seem to suppose, that if they can erect large mansions, got up in the most incongruous manner, very likely exhibiting a mixture of all the orders of architecture in the pillars and porticos which surround them, they have given the most indisputable proofs of a cultivated and perhaps refined taste. We do not think so. Well chosen ornaments are indeed justifiable in constructing a farm-house, but where utility is evidently the leading object, every thing that savors of finery and show, should be shunned. Neatness about a farm-house is no less indispensible than neatness of construction. A jewel in a swine's ear, is not more out of place, than a pretty farm-house, surrounded by dirt, filth, and rubbish. Cost of construction, can never compensate for want of neatness in keeping; the Parthenon itself would lose its beauty in the hands of a sloven.

There is no one form of construction, that will suit all cases, or be adapted to all farms. Hence, though the effort to furnish drawings of farm buildings is a laudable one, as it calls the attention of those about to build to the subject, it is evident, it must in a great measure fail of its object. In some cases, situation, in others, want of material, must forbid the following any designated form, and leave the matter in a great degree to the judgment and the wants of the builder. One great difficulty is, that the buildings recommended are in most cases, far too costly for small farms. A house so costly that its construction will swallow all the profits of the farm for years, is an absurdity that should never be tolerated for a moment by the farmer.

We are convinced there is usually too much room in farm houses; perhaps we may say in most others; more than is required for any useful purpose; more than can be well finished and furnished; and in many cases more than is kept neat and clean. Comfort and convenience are not consulted when the "shingle palaces" for which we are so famous, are constructed. Large rooms, if pleasant in the summer, are uncomfortable enough in winter, unless warmed at an expense which, in a few years would impoverish an ordinary farmer. Let the man then who is about to build, ascertain what space he requires in his building; what sum he can afford to expend; let him remember, that it is better to have a small, well planned, well built, and well finished house, than the most extensive skeleton of a dwelling; that clean grounds, planted with shrubbery or trees, are an evidence of taste in the proprietor; and that the money so expended in embellishing the grounds of the neat, snug cottage like home of the farmer, is most beneficially expended. We are anxious to see the public taste corrected in this particular. We have too many houses standing naked, destitute of trees and shrubbery, yards lumbered and clogged with all kinds of litter; and evidences existing on every hand, that convenience, neatness, or taste, have had little to do in selecting the location, or superintending the structure.

THE BERKSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY was the first in Massachusetts that introduced the practice of public Cattle Shows. As it was the first so it always continued to be among the best and most efficient societies in the state. The report of the Agricultural Commissioner's survey of Berkshire shows us what improvements have been effected, and how superior the practice of agriculture there, is to many other parts of the country.—*Yankee Farmer.*

DICTIONARY
OF
TERMS USED IN AGRICULTURE,
AND IN THE SCIENCES MOST INTIMATELY CONNECTED WITH ITS ADVANCEMENT.

[Continued from page 283.]

Corn.—*Maize.*—This plant is one of the most interesting of the *graminal*, rivalling the rice and the sugar cane of the tropics; and in the United States, in the opinion of some, ranking in utility higher than wheat itself. European writers place it in the third rank, as a plant, bearing food, giving rice, and wheat, the preference, but it is there comparatively uncultivated, and its value little understood. In England, and all the northern countries of the eastern continent the temperature though excellent for wheat is too low for corn, while the hot summers of this country render it one of the most certain and valuable of crops. America is undoubtedly the native country of the maize or Indian corn; since though corn is mentioned in the earliest records of the world, it is evident that by the term was understood the common grains such as wheat, barley &c. and not a shadow of evidence can be adduced to prove that such a plant as the maize was known previous to the discovery of the American continent. There are many varieties of Indian corn known, of which the most prominent are those distinguished by color, as the yellow, white, red and blue; those that have different numbers of rows as the eight, ten, twelve, sixteen, and twenty-four rowed kinds; those that differ in taste, as the common or sweet kinds, and those that have peculiarities in the shape of the kernels, as the common northern round corn, the gourd seed corn, the rice corn, and the Texas corn, each kernel of which has a separate husk or envelope. Dr. Brown of Pennsylvania in his excellent treatise on corn enumerates thirty-five of these varieties, and several have since, with propriety, been added to his catalogue. Indeed there seems no reason to doubt that this plant, like the potatoe, may be greatly improved by cultivation, and that varieties may be multiplied to any extent by judicious selection of kinds, and crossing by careful impregnation. Corn is usually the first crop in a regular and well conducted rotation, coming on the lay, and requiring a heavy manuring.—There is no plant cultivated, that bears heavy manuring so well as corn, while there are many to which fresh manure is decidedly injurious; and by applying it to the corn crop, that is highly benefitted, while the manure undergoes the decomposition that fits it for the use of the succeeding one. The quantity of corn grown in the United States is immense. It has been variously estimated within a few years at from one hundred, to one hundred and fifty millions of bushels, and when we consider that it is produced to a great amount in every part of the country; that it is used as food for man and for beast; we shall be justified in believing that it does not fall materially below the highest estimate.

Coulter. The iron which is attached to the beam of the plough immediately before the share, and with its sharp cutting point, by dividing the turf renders the operation of ploughing more complete, is called a coulter. It is constructed and applied in many ways and forms, but the object is nearly the same in all, the cutting of the turf before the share. When properly made and affixed, the coulter greatly lessens the force required on the plough to turn the turf well, as it is easier to cut than to tear or break the matted roots of the grass.—The coulter should be as near the share, as can be conveniently, unless the surface to be ploughed is very level, and the depth is regulated by wheels, in which case a greater distance between the coulter and share is admissible. The point in all cases should be set slightly forward, as it will, if inclining backwards, exert a co sta t tendency to throw the plow out of the earth. The cutti g should be as near the line to be made by the share as possible, though if there is any deviation it is found to be better to have it made to land, as the ploughmans phrase is, than otherwise.

Cow. One of the most useful and valuable of all animals, is the cow. Perhaps there is none in a very large part of the world that contributes so essentially to the comfort of mankind as the cow; and certainly there is none that better repays what care and attention is given to them by the owner. Milk, in many respects, is one of the most indispensable articles of food, and by far the largest quantity in nearly all countries used for human sustenance, is obtained from this animal. The cow is in prime condition for milk from four or five years of age to eight or nine; though many of them retain all their valuable milking qualities to a much later period. In all temperate climates the cow and her products, of milk, butter, cheese, and beef, constitutes one of the most important items in the profits of agriculture. By paying attention to the breeding of the cow with particular reference to her milking qualities, they have been greatly improved in this respect, though as a general rule the tendency to be a great milker is found to be incompatible with that of great size, and ready fattening. We much question whether instances among our native breeds of cows cannot be found which fully rival in quantity and quality the best milkers of the improved breeds; but the difficulty in such cases lies in the fact that the heifers from such cows do not always partake of the milking qualities of the parent; while those which have been bred with reference to this point rarely depart from it. Some of the finest dairies in the United States, and which perhaps will exhibit as great a product in proportion to the number of cows kept, as in any dairies in the world may be found in the western part of Massachusetts, and the northern part of Connecticut, in the counties of Berkshire and Litchfield.—The quality of the products of the dairy, depend in a great measure on the sweetness and purity of the herbage on which they feed; and the fine clovers and grasses of elevated pastures are better for milk than the coarser and more luxuriant herbage of lower and richer lands.

Cradle. The cradle is an implement of agriculture, of comparatively modern invention, and is intended to aid in cutting and gathering grain, which, when well constructed and skillfully used, it does most materially. Formerly the sickle was relied on in gathering the grain crops, now, unless on new lands, its use is mostly abandoned. The cradle consists of a broad scythe connected with a snath and light frame work, the fingers of which, projecting in a line with the scythe, gather and retain the straw as it is cut in the semicircular sweep of the implement, until it is deposited on the earth in a position for binding into sheaves. Serious objections formerly existed to the use of the cradle in the wheat field, as with the clumsy implement as first used, much grain was lost that might have been saved by the sickle; but now a skilful cradler with a good cradle, followed by a competent raker, will in the wheat field loose little if any more than the sickle, and a saving of at least one half the time will be made When we compare the ancient cradle as delineated in the books of agriculture, and even those now used in England, with those constructed at this time in this country, we shall cease to wonder at the objections made to their use, and be convinced of the great improvements effected in their making. The best implement of the kind, is the one termed the Mooly cradle, in which a very curved snath is used, and the weight of the grain when on the implement, brought so much nearer the operator, as materially to lessen the labor and fatigue of carrying it, while it cuts the grain with great evenness, and of the desired width.

Cross. In agriculture the name of cross or crossing is applied to that process in which by the union of two animals, or plants, of the same species, but of different varieties, a progeny or plant is procured uniting the qualities, while at the same time differing from both the parent varieties. By taking advantage of this wise provision of nature skillful men have made the most decided improvement in breeds of animals, and kinds of vegetables. To crosses we owe the Short Horn Durhams in their present beautiful form, and to crosses we are indebted for the improved Leicesters and South Downs, the first of which in size and aptitude to fatten, are to sheep, what the Short horns are to cattle; and the last of which are in quality of wool to the common sheep, what the Merino is to all others. Bakewell, Berry, and Ellman in England, have distinguished themselves by attention to breeding animals. Selecting from the best breeds, animals possessing the qualities they wished to incorporate in the constitution, and thus perpetuate, they bred from these and by thus continually selecting and crossing, qualities that at first might be considered accidental, as fineness of form, early maturity, aptitude to fatten, good for milk &c. &c. became fixed, constitutional, and therefore permanent. Crossing the several varieties of horses has been longer practiced, and better understood, than that on any other animal. Some of the most valuable breeds of this noble animal owe their origin, and peculiar qualities to this source. The crossing of vegetables and fruits so as to produce new and superior varieties, has of late years been practiced with great success. Nearly all the most approved kinds of pears, cherries, plums, and many peaches and apples, have been procured by crossing. In this department Van Mons of Brussels has labored most successfully for more than half a century, and the results are known all over the world. In improving vegetables Mr. Knight of London has been hardly less successful, and the justly celebrated potatoe and strawberry that bear his name, not to mention other plants improved by him, prove the value of his efforts.

When an animal is transferred to a region unsuited to its habits or its nature, but possessing valuable qualities, crossing it with some of the species native to that region if such exist is found to produce a new variety superior in many respects to either of the others. This physiological fact receives a curious illustration not only in animals, but in man. Thus the cross of the European and Hindoo has produced a race superior in that climate to either, and which by its increase and ability seems destined at no distant day to wield the destinies of that quarter of the globe. Nearer home we need only to refer to St Domingo, where the cross between the blacks and the whites known by the name of mulattoes, have long held the possession of that fertile island, wrested first from the whites, and then from the far more numerous, but inactive blacks. So in South America the cross between the Spaniards and the Indians gave rise to a race of men superior in hardihood and activity to either, as the struggle between these states and the mother country abundantly proved; and of which the present President of the best governed republic of the South Venezuela, is an example. We allude to Gen. Paez.

This grand principle of improvement, is easily understood, and apparently limitless in its application. The whole range of animal and vegetable nature seems open to its action; and to require nothing but skill, and persevering effort, to produce results far exceeding any thing yet witnessed, decidedly beneficial as past applications of the priceple have been.

Cultivator. This is an implement of agriculture, the use of which is to loosen the earth between rows of plants, so as to destroy weeds, and give the earth and plants the benefit of atmospheric influence. It is formed of a central piece of timber with diverging moveable side pieces, into which shares or points of iron are fixed, and the whole, drawn by a horse pulverizes and stirs the earth, without penetrating so deeply as to injure the roots of the plants under cultivation, as is sometimes done by the common plough, particularly in crops of corn and potatoes. In preparing these plants for hoeing, the cultivator is now generally used in preference to the plough, as possessing all the advantages of that implement, with none of its disadvantages. As with the plough, so with the cultivator; a great variety of these implements have been placed before the public, the general principle in all the same, and differing only in the details, and construction.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Speculation in Silk, Mulberry Trees and Silk Worms' Eggs.

Mr. Tucker—The object of the present article is to demonstrate, that the culture of the silk mulberry trees, for the leaves alone, will yield, at the least, one hundred per cent more profit on the most sterile islands of Tropical Florida, than it does yield on the most fertile soils of the Northern States;—and secondly, that it will yield, at the least, fifty per cent more nett profit, per acre, per annum, than any actual staple on the best soils of the old southern states. To prove the first position, it is necessary to cite only the notorious facts, that the Morus Multicaulis is a Tropical plant; that on these islands it continues reproducing its leaves throughout the year; that its many stems may be cut down, at the least, every six months, and its fresh shoots yield an abundant crop of the largest and tenderest leaves in the same period. There are, however other important facts to be taken into consideration:—the most authentic testimony supports the facts, that the foliage of the mulberry trees, grown on the most arid and sterile soils, is not only a more healthy food for the silk worms, but also yields a much finer and more beautiful silk than the leaves of the same species of mulberry trees which are grown in rich and humid soils. The plants themselves which have been forced to grow in fertile soils, for speedy speculation, become also more watery, feeble, and unfit either for self-preservation, or for food for silk worms. So greatly have these circumstances operated against the Morus Multicaulis in Massachusetts, that while at Northampton, last September, I was shown a letter from Mr. Whitmarsh, directing his agent to feed to the cows the plants remaining in his nursery; although he had before that, been one of the most distinguished exciters of the monomania for its propagation! The objections, however, urged in the northern states against the Morus Multicaulis cannot exist on the arid islands of Tropical Florida. Here the stems become ligneous and hardy, the leaves less watery and flimsy, and indeed, the whole plants furnish luxuriant evidence, that they are now naturalized in the best soil and climate of the United States for the propagation of this species of the silk mulberry.

To prove the second position, we need only to take the lowest estimate of the value and weight per acre, of the leaves of the Morus Multicaulis, and compare the proceeds of one acre of the silk mulberry, on the sterile islands of Tropical Florida, with the proceeds of one acre of any actual staple on the most fertile soils of southern Virginia.

I will not credit the extravagant estimates of the speculators in the sales of mulberry cuttings, or of the enthusiast in calculations of the profits of silk culture, because they have ascended from ten thousand to twenty thousand, and even from twenty-seven thousand to ninety thousand pounds of leaves of the *white* mulberry to the acre!!! and from five thousand to sixty-six thousand pounds of the leaves of the Morus multicaulis!!!

We can, however, safely take five thousand pounds of leaves per acre for the average crop in the middle states, with ordinary management on the poorest soils; and we can as reasonably admit that the leaves on the trees in the fields will be worth 25 cents per hundred pounds, either as food for silk worms or as fodder for milch cows. When delivered at the cocoonery or at the stable, we can admit their value to be enhanced by that labor, 25 cents per hundred pounds more; and who is he in Tropical Florida who would be unwilling to give 50 cents per hundred pounds of green fodder, for his horse, or his cow, delivered at his door?

But we have also shown that the entire branches of the fresh shoots can be here mowed twice a year; and this circumstance alone increases the nett profits of the cultivator in proportion to the dimunition of the labor requisite for the picking and transportation of the separate leaves. Hence the produce of two crops of mulberry leaves on trees in the fields of Tropical Florida on one acre in one year will be five thousand pounds twice—ten thousand pounds; which, at 25 cents per hundred pounds, is equal to $25 per acre per annum.

Now, let any one turn to the Farmer's Register for 1835, published at Petersburg, Virginia, and at No. 7, page 417, he will find a communication, from J. B. Gray, which concludes as follows: "Now, sir, let me state one more fact, in regard to the nett profit per acre per annum in this State of cultivated lands. It is less than $6—and I am fully prepared to prove it.

Very respectfully, yours,

Sup. T F. Company. H. Perrine.

Wheat Monopoly.

Mr. Tucker—Though I do not like this language, but as you have given a place for one side, I trust you will also to the other. With many remarks of "Plough Point," I cordially agree, others, are at least doubtful. It would be pitiful policy for any one to set one class of persons agaidst another. He is a miserable observer who has not learned that the farmer and miller are necessary for each other, and the mechanic and consumer generally to *both*. In the rage for gain, the two former may lose sight of the interests of the latter. In any contest of these related parties, it is the maker and seller, who combine to raise prices; the others, though far more numerous, can have no prospect of success.

The amount of the agricultural products will not, and cannot prevent speculation, and efforts more or less successful at monopoly. The harvest is now abundant on all sides; yet the farmers are successful in the effort to continue the price of wheat above its reasonable value. The millers are now compelled to give above what they believe to be its value, and what they know cannot be given for any time without their ruin. If we take the case of cattle, it is doubtless true there are less cattle than there were two years ago; but the butchers of New York and Philadelphia and other places, have believed that the drovers have taken advantage to demand for their cattle more than a reasonable price, in proportion to other things, and made more of the apparent scarcity of cattle, than the fact authorized. There is only a small proportion of men who do not know that cattle have been unreasonably high. So of wheat; it is not the scarcity, but effort, that has kept it up for 18 months, and now keeps it above its reasonable value. A story was raised last year, that aided the work, and by which many a flour merchant has lost his thousands, and some been ruined. And the language now is, they must get up another story to keep up wheat. Hence, all that has been said of rust, and blast, and storms, and poor crops at home, and in Europe, while the earth has teemed with the abundance of its crops and every heart ought to rejoice and be grateful.

That there can be no successful effort of this kind, is absurd, even if the true level be finally found. Q.

EDUCATION OF FARMERS--No. 9.
Means and Measures.

Mr. Tucker—I have already, more than once, adverted to some of the means to be used, and measures to be adopted, to promote the education, and to protect the rights of farmers. I will close these short essays, by throwing out a few hints, and making a few suggestions of a more definite character on the same subject.

I would first suggest the propriety of farmers taking their own education and their own legislation into their own hands. The means of education within their own reach are too ample to be under the necessity of resorting to colleges or high schools for procuring either an education or instructors for their children. If their means of education were not ample, if they were entirely insufficient, colleges and high schools could not help them. They have spoiled ten farmers where they have made one.

Nor can they depend upon books, though every farmer ought to be, as he certainly may be, a man of reading, and of extensive reading. But all his reading should be put to the test of his own experience and observation. He ought to adopt no man's opinion, either in religion, politics or business, without putting it to the test of his own judgment, and judgment founded on experience and observation. With his own judgment at the helm he can hardly read too much; without that, he can hardly read too little. For maturing a judgment founded on large experience, no school, and no opportunities can be better than those afforded by his farm, his business operations, and his intercourse with society.

For aiding his experiments and directing his operations, every farmer ought to be familiar with all the fundamental principles of Natural science. This is the more important, as those principles are comparatively few, and exceedingly simple; so much so as to be, to a great extent, within the comprehension, and the highest delight of children, long before they can comprehend any thing from books. These simple, elementary principles of science, which all children are so eager to acquire, are of the utmost importance for aiding them to understand and to relish the contents of books, even the very first books put into their hands.

Under these views, one important step to be taken by farmers for the education of their children, and the improvement of themselves, is to procure, or to aid and encourage their children in procuring, 'Family Cabinets,' or collections of minerals, plants, shells, insects, drawings, prints, &c., with a few simple articles of apparatus for performing experiments, to illustrate some of the fundamental principles of nature.

With these as a starting point, and slates and pencils, succeeded by paper and lead pencils, and a few books in the same spirit, children will literally *learn themselves* the art of writing, reading, spelling and speaking correctly, almost without time, certainly of a character far superior, to what they ever do, or can acquire, by the bla, ble, blo system.

Another important measure, which farmers may adopt for their own education, is the forming of 'Social Lyceums,' or weekly meetings of a few neighbors for conversation, reading, examining specimens, trying experiments, and above all for preparing specimens for 'scientific exchanges,' by which their own collections will be greatly increased, and greatly increased interest given to their meetings. Such meetings and such exercises are particularly interesting to the females and the younger members of families.

For the special benefit of the business of farmers, they have often formed Social Lyceums, confined to themselves, which are particularly appropriate for the winter. Connected with these meetings, a regular system of experiments has been instituted, by which each can have the benefit of the experiments of the whole, and of experiments carefully tried under the direction of science.

These social meetings, and the regular series of experiments, instituted by farmers, furnish some of the most valuable materials for 'farmer's journals,' and the strongest inducements, as well as means for sustaining them, both by materials and money. A farmer could hardly take and peruse a 'monthly farmer' or any periodical conducted by, and for farmers, without being more than renumerated for his expense, in a single fact or hint, which he might find in the work. The least possible reading which any farmer ought to reduce himself to, is consulting his bible daily, and his 'Monthly Farmer,' 'Cultivator,' 'Visitor' or some other periodicals, as often as once a week.

Both interest and duty would lead every farmer to pursue a much more general course of reading. Works on Natural Science, Political Economy, History, Biography, and other works, to aid him in understanding and sustainiag his rights and duties as a republican and a christian, may be read and studied by every farmer, who wishes to realize their benefits.

More favorable opportunities could hardly be provided for improvement by reading and social intercourse than are furnished in *farmer's winter evenings*. By reading, examining specimens, performing experiments, and by

meetings for improving each other, every farmer, besides becoming highly intelligent and successful in his own business, may be sufficiently enlightened in the relations he sustains in society, and in the relations existing between the various classes and departments of society, to enable him to fulfil, not only the duties of a private citizen, but of such public offices, as his fellow citizens may call him to perform.

Reading, social intercourse, cabinets of nature, chemical and philosophical experiments scientific exchanges, and especially common schools must be greatly aided by well qualified lecturers on the different subjects of school education, physical sciences, political economy and numerous subjects of useful knowledge; more, however to aid the various classes of the community to instruct themselves, than to communicate instruction to them. A semi-monthly or even monthly meeting, of two or three hours, to be attended by a skilful, and an experimental teacher, who should visit some dozen or twenty places in succession, might do much to direct and aid the reading, conversation and experiments, and to give system and energy to the efforts of all who might enjoy his instructions; especially the younger portions of the community. Circuit Schools of the kind proposed, if assisted by two lectures and teachers in connection, rather alternately, would probably be still more beneficial without any additional expense.

On a subject so vast indeed, so entirely inexhaustible, as that now under view, a few newspaper essays, are barely sufficient of a few hints touching it. With the hints already given, as few and as brief as they are, I must dismiss the subject, with the kind regards and high esteem of your friend,

J. Holbrook.

Spirits of Turpentine to destroy Worms or Grubs in Fruit Trees.

Mr. Tucker—I have the utmost difficulty in preserving my trees from the depredations of these insects. Many of my young trees have had the bark eaten entirely round, at the roots, and the trees have decayed. I have dug the worms out day after day to little purpose. Last spring the ground was opened to the roots, and nearly half a bushel of lime was put around each tree. It proved of no use, as the grubs this summer, were as destructive as usual. I again cut them out, and put on a coating of rosin and oil. This had some effect to prevent their working, but did not entirely stop them. The peach trees, after cutting the worms out were boxed, and black smith's coal cinders put around them. This did not prevent their recommencing, and new borings were perceived. I then tried spirits of turpentine by rubbing the trees well with a painter's brush, whenever I perceived that they were at work. This I found in every instance to prove an effectual remedy. Sometimes, however, a second application was necessary. The worms do not come out, but they drill in the tree. In some grounds, to preserve peach, apple, and quince trees, constant vigilance is required; and whenever the workings of the worms are observed, resort must be had to the remedy.

S. De Vaux.

Niagara Falls, Sept. 14, 1839.

Wintering Sheep.

Mr. Tucker—I have been a long time impressed with the idea, that sheep may be wintered cheaper and equally as well, on threshed oats and the straw, as they can on hay. This may seem strange, and startle not a few, but nevertheless it may be true.

I usually winter on an average, about 400 sheep; and from an experience of many years in sheep husbandry, I am satisfied that a flock of 100, cannot be wintered on less than 14 tons of good hay, if fed that exclusively. If they were young, it would not perhaps require so much, if of full size. I allow in ordinary winters 15 tons to the hundred. On the other hand, I would admit that there are those, who could be found, who could keep them on 10 or 12 tons, and others on even a less quantity. I presume, also, that they would not deny, that they occasionally lost a few, and that many were poor, sometimes they complain of *light fleeces.*

I have carefully drawn up the following estimate of the expense of wintering 100 sheep, which, however, circumstances may vary a little either way.

I think that 8 acres is necessary to yield hay sufficient to keep them, for if it produce more than one and three fourth tons to the acre, I do not consider it *exactly* the *right* kind of hay for sheep. Fine hay they always prefer, and if you wish to keep them in good condition the year round, (consequently improve the quality and quantity of your fleeces,) and your sheep in a healthy and thriving condition, they should never be *forced* to eat, what they do not relish.

Say 14 tons at $6,00 is	$84,00
Cost of cutting the same, at 75 cts. per acre,	6,00
Securing, including stirring, raking, drawing, &c. at least, $1 per acre,	8,00
	$98,00
The cost of ploughing 8 acres, for oats, say,	$10,00
Seed for the same, 16 bu. 37½ cts. per bu.	6,00
Sowing and dragging,	2,50
Cutting and shocking, 84 cts. per acre,	7,00
Estimating it to yield 40 bushels per acre, is 320 bush. at 37½ cts. per acre,	120,00
Cost of threshing with machine, say,	12,00
	$160,50

They would require 1 bushel per day, for 5, months, which is 150 bushels, which then would leave a surplus of 170 bushels at 37½ cts. is $63,25. We see the expense of wintering them on oats, and straw amounts to $96,-75. The difference is certainly very trifling in comparison. The straw produced from 8 acres I should deem insufficient for food through the winter, but how many are they, who can keep that number of sheep that could easily make up the deficiency in wheat straw, which could not be converted into manure in a cheaper and better way, than feeding it to sheep.

The difference you will perceive, is so trifling in the actual expense, that it would hardly be worth the trial, till farmers at least, are ready to put a proper estimate on the value of manure, the quantity of which, would be greatly increased, finding them wholly on straw, over hay.

Mount Pleasant.

September 14, 1839.

From the New England Farmer.

Notices of Farms—Minutes by the way, &c.

Having had occasion to make excursions in the country for some weeks past in various directions, and having invitations to visit many flourishing farms in the neighborhood of Boston, we shall endeavor to present to our readers from week to week the various improvements which have alerady fallen under our notice in the different places we have visited, or may have occasion to visit for a month or two to come, hoping that we may be enabled thereby to stimulate and encourage others, who have improvements begun or contemplated. We have seen the products of the farm increased ten fold, by pursuing a well digested system of husbandry for a few years only, which, if generally adopted, would add millions to the annual income of the agricultural productions of our Commonwealth.

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Visit to the Farm of Elias Phinney, Esq., Lexington, Mass.

We have in the farm of this gentleman substantial proof of the efficacy of "book farming." He assured us that his interest in agriculture was first awakened by reading the N. E. Farmer. Having received a classical education, he has to be sure, the advantage of our farmers in general, for whom so little has been done by education.—We were prepared, therefore, in viewing his premises, to witness something a little extra, from what may be seen on well cultivated farms in general: but we found that our expectations had not been raised sufficiently high: we were in fact delighted and astonished to be made acquainted with the wonderful improvements which have been effected on this place since he began to cultivate it fourteen or fifteen years since. It was then a poor worn out farm, covered with rocks, whortleberry bushes, and scrub oaks; while the lowlands were inaccessible quagmires and alder swamps of the most unpromising description—the whole farm, consisting of 160 acres, not affording more than 8 o 10 tons of hay, and all other crops in the same proportion, the fences out of repair; the fruit of an inferior quality, fit only for cider; and every thing upon the place at sixes and sevens, as the saying is. It does not seem hardly possible that so much could have been achieved in so short a time. It shows what can be done by untiring diligence directed by science. It is a complete triumph of "book farming" over the old course of husbandry, handed down from father to son. Mr. Phinney has had the boldness to strike out of the old path, and in some instances pursue a course of his own invention.—His improvements may be divided as follows:

1st. In planting upon the green sward without disturbing the soil.

2d. In clearing and draining his waste swamps and quagmires, and converting them into the most productive grass and cornfields.

3d. In clearing his uplands of rocks and laying them into walls of the most durable and massive description—subduing the bushes in the unproductiue pastures, and bringing them into fertile fields.

4th. In his orchard of apple trees, which for beauty, thrift, and produce can hardly be excelled.

5th. In his choice collection of fruits of every desirable variety.

6th. In his improved breed of swine.

7th. His barns and accommodations for cattle, swine, poultry, &c.

To which may be added many other improvements of minor importance, but which add to the interest, beauty, and profit of the place.

The idea of planting upon the green sward without disturbing the sod, has been ridiculed by a writer in the N. E. Farmer, vol. 17, page 317—as being impracticable especially in the potatoe crop. We saw an example of this operation, and one too of a most perfect kind, which we should suppose sufficient to convince the most sceptical. It was in a lot of three acres of potatoes.—On the 20th of June there was a heavy crop of grass upon the ground, in addition to which twenty loads of compost to the acre was spread on, and at that time turned over; after ploughing, it was rolled with a heavy roller, (an implement by the way which should be in the possession of every one who calls himself a farmer.)—The potatoes were planted in drills—had been hoed but once; yet hardly a weed was to be seen, nor a spear of grass daring to show itself, and sufficient earth, about the plants, with every prospect of an abundant harvest. In the spring this ground will be in fine order to lay down again to grass, and that too without disturbing the sod; or if advisable, planted with corn or any other crop.

Allowing the vegetable matter turned in equal to 20 loads of compost per acre, we have with that spread what is equivalent to 40 loads per acre. No wonder then that by following this process continually, he should be able to cut from 2 1-2 to 3 1-2 tons of hay per acre, which he actually does from his grass lands.

He has another idea which we think important for a good crop of grass; that is, to sow an abundance of seed. His rule is 20 lbs. of clover seed per acre, together with a liberal allowance of herds grass and red top to boot. This would astonish most of our farmers, who can afford only from 4 to 10 lbs. per acre.

We saw a field of six acres of corn, from which a crop of 80 bushels to the acre is estimated, and provided we have warm weather sufficient to ripen any corn, we should judge the estimate not too high; the cold weather a few days past, is however against the corn crop.—The variety of corn planted is called the Phinney—a fine long eared, twelve rowed variety, and earlier than the Dutton corn, to which it has some resemblance.

In another lot on his peat meadow, we saw a smaller field, on which the corn was more luxuriant and promising than on the one just named, and if that produces 80 bushels, we should not be surprised if this produced 100 bushels to the acre. Think of this you that own unreclaimed peat meadows, and are longing for the fertile prairies of the west; before you sacrifice your farms and bid adieu to the institutions and hills of New England, make an effort and bring them into subjection; it will prove an antidote to the western fever, or we are much mistaken.

We noticed a fine field of wheat of 8 acres, which the labarorers were gathering into the granary. It appeared well filled out: the produce estimated at 20 bushels per acre: it was of the variety called the Black Sea, which we find succeeds best in the vicinity of Boston and most generally cultivated. We were informed that about 30 acres were under the plough the present season. Besides Indian corn, potatoes and English grain, Mr. Phinney cultivates the root crop extensively. His ruta bagas, mangel wurtzels, sugar beets and carrots looked very promising, and will afford an abundance of food for his numerous family of swine, and other stock.

In draining his low lands, Mr. Phinney first cuts off all springs from the surrounding hills by a deep cut at the margain or outer edge of the piece, which is converted into a blind ditch: from this most important cut, the drains are made to the centre ditch. Where there

is an abundance of stones as in this case, all the drains may be filled and covered over, so that the operations of the plough, &c., may not be impeded. We were shown one piece over which it was dangerous for his cattle to pass, and in which they sometimes got mired, before he commenced the draining process; here his first essay on draining had been made, in which, through inexperience, he cut only the centre and cross drains, but with all he did, it would produce nothing but skunk's cabbage, hellebore, brakes, &c., and it seemed that all his labor had been lost, until he learned the importance of the ditch around the margin, which produced the desired effect, and now it ranks among his most productive grass lots, and a loaded team might be driven without difficnlty over it.

We were pleased with his system of digging peat, of which he has an ample supply. Where peat is generally dug the grounds are left in the roughest state, and present an unpleasant and unslightly appearance, and remain an unproductive waste: but it is his rule to have the top spit, a depth of ten inches or a foot, (the portion unfit for the fire,) thrown over and levelled as the work of digging proceeds: in this way it soon becomes covered with grass which answers very well for stock hay.

One peculiar feature of this farm is the massive stone walls by which it is enclosed and divided. It would seem a Herculean task to build the wall that has been put up under the care of the intelligent proprietor. In the measurement of the length of wall upon the farm, we may safely say there are miles of it,—we know not how much there may be; on this subject we are not informed;—one piece of considerable length is 10 or 11 feet thick, seven feet high, and covered with grapes, which have been set out on the southside of it: a fine native variety, found on the place. The vines were loaded with fruit, and bring by the quantity from 8 to 10 cents per pound: we should judge there might be a ton of them. All the other walls are double, from 5 to 10 feet thick and 5 to 6 feet high, and must have consumed an enormous quantity of stone. We noticed grapes upon many other portions of wall. J. B.

[To be continued]

From the New England Farmer.

Beet Sugar Manufacture.

Mr. Editor:—Permit me to offer through the medium of your excellent paper, a few remarks on a subject that seems at present to engross the attention of farmers, and must at no distant day affect materially their interest—I refer to the manufacturing of sugar from beets. I am aware I cannot suggest any thing new, for much has been said already to impress the importance of raising the beet and demonstrate the practicability of its conversion into sugar. There seems to be a few facts connected with it on which all agree, viz: First, that beets do not all contain the same quantity of saccharine matter in a given weight, owing to the quality of the soil on which they are raised, the kind of manure used, and the mode of applying it: therefore in accordance with these principles, when the extraction of sugar is contemplated, farmers should not endeavor to raise very large beets,—they should not use very rotten manure, and whatever manure is applied should be given to the crop preceding that of beets. I believe a compost of peat or muck and lime, or ashes, is among the best of manures for that crop. Second, that beets rank among the first vegetables as food for cattle.—Third, that it is a most sure and abundant crop. Fourth, that the cultivation of beets tends greatly to ameliorate the soil. Fifth, that even when sugar has been made from them, they afford a vast quantity of good fodder as well as manure, (accounted the best for that crop.) With all these advantages to recommend the sugar beet, it is gratifying to see that farmers have begun somewhat extensively the cultivation of it, without perhaps any regard to the making of sugar: but as it can be made (in my humble opinion) more profitably on a farm than elsewhere, and as it is emphatically a farming produce, it is on this topic that I would call attention.

Where a small quantity of sugar is wanted, the cost of perfected apparatus seems to preclude the possibility of making it. But small farmers should not give it up; they may use their cider mill or grater to grind the beets—their cider press to extract the juice, and if they have not a sufficient number of tubs or pans to receive it, casks or barrels sawed in two will be found as convenient. Perhaps they will need a kettle larger than they possess, but if it cost a few dollars they may use it for other purposes after the sugar is made, and their cattle will fare none the worse for having cooked food.—They can every day work up just the quantity required to feed their stock, so as to have no loss, and if by these simple means they do not extract all the sugar, it is not lost, for it will go to their cows.

Where a large quantity of sugar is expected, I shall suppose of course, that the farmer who undertakes it is wealthy; therefore if he is already provided with a steam apparatus for steaming the food of his cattle, let him apply it to sugar pans or kettles of proper size, dispose every thing so as to save time have efficient graters and press, dispose of the pulp, as fast as made, except if it is pressed with a hydraulic press, for then he can keep it considerable time by excluding the air from it, or he can dry it, for the time is not distant when it will sell at $20 a ton for paper making. Farmers seldom will devote to it more than the winter months; but those who wish to manufacture in the spring or summer, can do it by connecting the dry and fresh process. I mean that while they are manufacturing from fresh beets, they should slice and dry all they can. Most any kiln will answer. With proper care, that method of drying the beet will afford to farmers in general a profitable way to dispose of their beets when manufactories will be in operation about the country. Dried beets can be sent in packages like dried apples. If cattle at first refuse to eat the puff, the addition of a small quantity of meal and molasses, (beet,) or molasses alone, will make it relishing, thus giving a way to turn molasses to better advantage than by distilling. I should here state my reason for preferring to operate on green beets instead of dried ones: it is because the mode is easier, cheaper and quicker—it produces about as much, every thing considered, and sugar of a fair quality is regularly obtained without being subject to mishaps that oftentimes affect dried beets. The pulp is preferred by cattle.—these assertions I am aware come in direct contradiction of the theory so earnestly advocated by well informed and well disposed people, but as yet nobody in this country, even the most sanguine, whether for public or private interest, has proved, partically, the superiority of any recent improvement. All the new methods seem to have obtained favor from their apparent facility and great return in sugar, and no doubt the patriotic efforts of many a philanthropist instead of advancing the cause as intended, in endeavoring to secure to farmers the best of European inventions, have only occasioned the neglect of well known processes by which hundreds of factories have thrived to this day.

I do not wish it to be understood that I am opposed to improvements—far from it. I think every body who makes any sugar should, as far as practicable, give a fair trial to all those valuable discoveries, no matter how extravagant. Most invariably those experiments will lead a close observer to something applicable to his own interest. But first, I do not think it right for us to remain passive admirers of the success of our transatlantic friends, without trying to share their profits, in the hope that new inventions giving double profits are actually made or in progress. Second, I am supported in what I advance by a conviction founded on some experience, that good sugar can be easily and regularly obtained from fresh beets when proper manipulations are used, and that by the dried process, the solution of saccharine matter from the beet is far from being obtained except a gum or mucilage that seems to prevent the easy extraction of the sugar, and it requires for either process the use of the same chemical agent. Now farmers should not be frightened by those technical words, which sound, it is true, as if a chemical education could not be dispensed with. But every farmer possessed of a sound head, knows enough already to make sugar.—It is a simple, very simple operation—about as chemical as the making of butter or cheese, and as certain in its results, in spite of all that has been said of operations that did not succeed, or of the difficulty of extracting sugar from some particular beets.

I am, with respect, sir,

Your very humble serv't, M. Duroy.

Boston, August 8, 1839.

The Thermometer and Barometer.

The use of a Thermometer is to show the various degree of heat by means of the expansive power of fluid bodies; and the instrument is founded upon the principle, that the expansion of matter is proportioned to the increase of temperature. Various plans of constructing this instrument have been thought of at different times; and although air, oil and spirits of wine, have all been successfully employed in the experiment, the most common thermometer of the present day, is that made with mercury.

As to air, it was found on trial, that though a very expansible fluid, it neither receives nor parts with its heat so freely as mercury does, and alcohol expands but little by means of heat. Oil again expands about 15 times more than alcohol does, and sustains a heat of 600, but its viscosity renders it of little consequence for determining the measures of heat in a thermometer.

Mercury is, out of sight, the most convenient and the most manageable for showing the various degrees of heat; it is most easily freed from air, and what makes it particualarly useful, is that it is the most subject of all the fluids, to the influence of heat and cold.

The glass ball which is fixed to the bottom of a narrow tube, filled with purified mercury, must have the top of the tube sealed so as to exclude entirely the action of the air; and as the mercury expands in bulk very considerably as the heat of the air increases, the spirit which is contained in the ball becomes dilated, and consequently ascends the tube. When the heat decreases the mercury has to descend; and it is easy to ascertain the different degrees of heat and cold by the rise and fall of the quicksilver, which can be seen by looking at the graduate scale on the board to which the tube is affixed.

The barometer, which is used for measuring the weight of the atmosphere, is another philosophical instrument, which every farmer, and traveller, and in short, every man of taste ought to have hanging up in his room, or office. It is said to be the invention of Toricell, who, observing that a column of water of about 33 feet was equal in weight to one of air of the same base, concluded that a column of mercury of only 29 1.2 in, would be so too, such a column of mercury being equal in weight to 33 feet of water. It is very useful in informing us of the changes of the weather, and does so by determining the variations in the weight, pressure or elasticity of the atmosphere. To the agriculturist such an instrument would be very useful, as his sowing and reaping &c., is to depend a good deal on the state of the weather, and this instrument, by the rising and falling of the mercury in the glass tube gives pretty sure indications of the kind of weather that he may expect.—The Hydrometer is an instrument which is employed for determining the specific gravities of spirituous liquors and other fluids. It consists of a hollow ball, with a counterpoise below, and a very slender stem above, terminating in a small dish. As this instrument is not one of such use as the barometer, a description is not so necessary.—*Yankee Farmer.*

On the Pennsylvania Mode of getting out Clover Seed.

Observing in the last number a request for "information on the best mode of separating the seed from the head or pod of clover;" it is a subject that I have paid considerable attention to for some few years past, and observed the various machines constructed for the purpose in Chester and Lancashire counties; perhaps two of the first counties that became eminent in the culture of clover in the State of Pennsylvania.

And perhaps as much ingenuity exercised in mechanicism, for facilitating the operations of farming, as in any other section of the Union. The present state of cultivation, and the limited number of hands to each farm, is a decided proof of the fact.

Much of the seed of clover is now taken out of the chaff by mills, constructed for the purpose, although considerable trodden out by horses on the floor of their commodious barns. One instance of a late date, I cannot, in justice to the inquiry, omit.

Being in Philadelphia, and amongst the clover seed dealers, when a German farmer arrived with a wagon load of clean seed of the best kind, seventy one bushels, a joint concern between him and a brother; on inquiry, their crop I found amounted to one hundred and thirty bushels, all taken out by treading of horses. The buyers, I also found, preferred it to that which was taken out by mills, not being any way injured by the mill, but by reason of the milled seed not being so perfectly clear: in the operation of milling, the broken fragments of some part of the straw or other substances so near the size and weight of the seed are visible, not being so readily separated with the fan as that trodden out by horses.

Yet I did not find it so objectionable as to make much difference in price, but there was a prference in favor of treading.

But as it regards ease and facility to the farmer the mills are preferred; he has only to thresh or tread it off, and separate the chaff and pods completely from the straw and stalks and send it to mill, he receives the seed fit for the market by paying the toll one tenth to the miller for his labor.

Those mills are erected mostly in a situation commanding a circuit of five or six miles round them, and in that distance they get as much work as employs them three or four months through the winter; if well constructed, one man and a boy are sufficient to attend except a press of business to require running night as well as day, which will require another hand.

A moderate water power will drive one pair of stones, constructed in the movements on the same principles as for grinding grain but the stones are of the softer granite kind, as they must not come into close contact like the grinding of grain; in that case they would bruise the seed, which must be carefully avoided by having them well adjusted to their business; the face of the bed stone true and level, the runner true also, and a large eye or hole in the centre, and well hollowed out, to receive the soft, chaffy substance readily, and a true face of seven or eight inches of the outerskirt or circumference, to cause friction enough to do the business, without any furrows in either of them, but picked rough.

As the seed passes it is fanned, and what is shed out passes off through a screen or sieve, and the light dusty, part of the chaff is blown out at a window, the remain-

ing heavier chaff that has seed yet remaining in it is raised by elevators and falls by the stone in order to go through again; all this is done by the water power, and continually going on with regularity, until the parcel more or less becomes finished.

This is the general principle of the mill operation; and I have said, I think, as much as it is necessary to say, without going into a minute specification.

Any person who wishes to erect mills, I should advise to examine those in operation, as this is the season they are generally at work, and satisfy themselves, as there are various modes of construction, though all on the same principle. I have seen them with the under or bed stone running instead of the upper one, it had one advantage, there was no obstruction of the feeding in in the seed through the eye or the upper one, yet it might have its disadvantageous complexity in other parts.

Upon every consideration, I am ready to believe, where much clover is cultivated, the mill is decidedly the best plan for despatch, although a very unpleasant, and I might say, unhealthy business for the miller on account of dust.

A neighboring farmer last season threshed off his clover from the straw, the product of eleven acres, and carried it to the mill, which produced twenty two bushels, and left him twenty or thereabout, after paying the miller's toll; he considered it much easier than to encounter the treading out that quantity in his barn, as he was weak handed, his force comprising one man and a boy, beside himself.

Those who are more than five or six miles from a mill, think the transportation, together with the loss of the offal for manure, to overbalance the gain by milling, and they mostly tread out with horses, as they take frosty, winter weather, when snow is on the ground; and this serves as in door work; all is save—no toll to pay, offal not lost from the manure heap.

Perhaps information may come on this head from other quarters; it will then be seen how different neighborhoods agree in this business; but if any thing better appears, the editor will please to suppress the foregoing sketch of the subject. C. Kirk.

Note—When barns are wanting, the mill must be preferred.—*Yankee Farmer.*

Tropical Plants—Spices.

Cinnamon, a tropical plant, growing in the East Indies, and is largely cultivated in the Island of Ceylon, where there are more than 16,000 acres in cinnamon plantations. The bark of larger shoots or thick branches is coarse, the finer kinds are obtained from the smaller or more delicate shoots. The best is thin, smooth, shining, and of a light yellow color, bends before breaking, and is splintery in its fracture.

Cassia.—The cassia of commerce is nothing but an inferior quality of cinnamon. The finest cinnamon brings two dollars a pound, the second sort, from one dollar thirty to one dollar fifty cents, and third sort about a dollar. These are the prices in England, where the duties are from twenty-two to seventy-five cents per pound.

Pepper grows on a perennial climbing plant. The leaves are heart-shaped, with a glossy surface, and have little smell or pungency. Small white flowers grow abundantly on all the branches, and these are succeeded by the berries, which are green when young, and become of a bright red when approaching maturity. They hang in large clusters, like bunches of grapes; but the berries grow distinct, more in the manner of currants. It is raised in plantations of 500 to 1,000 plants, divided by hedges. Sumatra and the neighboring islands in the Indian Archipelago, produce the greatest abundance of this spice.

Ginger grows both in the East and West Indies. It has a perennial root, with annual stems. The roots creep and extend under ground in joints, from each of which a slender stem shoots forth in spring, and attains a height of two or three feet. On the top of the stalk is a scaly spike, from each of which scale a blue flower appears. When arrived at maturity, the root is taken up, and forms the ginger of commerce. It is afterwards ground in flour or other mills for use.

Nutmeg and mace are the produce of the same plant. It has its male or barren flowers upon one tree, and female or fertile flowers upon another, being a diœcious plant. The flowers are white, bell shaped, and grow at the extremities of the branches, two or three together. The embryo fruit lies at the bottom of the female flower like a little red nob, which afterwards expands, and at the end of nine or ten months it has the appearance of a peach. The outer coat is fibrous and hard, about half an inch thick; and when arrived at maturity, this bursts and a membraneous covering of a fine red color is seen, enveloping the thin black shell which encloses the kernel or nutmeg. This covering is the mace of commerce. The mace resembles a verdant net work; and, when collected, is left in the shade to dry, after which it is pressed closely in bags and exported. The shell of the nutmeg is hard, and is subjected to the heat of fire before being broken. The kernel thus shrivels up, and is then subjected to the action of lime and sea water to destroy the vegetating principle.—*Cultivator.*

How to Pickle Tomatoes.

Pickle tomatoes in September, when they are just ripe (red.) Put them in layers in a jar with garlick, mustard seed, horse-radish, spices, &c. as you like; filling up the jar; occasionally putting a little fine salt proportionably to the quantity laid down; and which is intended to preserve the tomato. When the jar is full, pour on the tomato cold *cider* vinegar, (it must be pure) till all is covered; and then cork up tight, and set away for winter.

DAILY USE OF THE TOMATO.

1. Cut up with salt, vinegar and pepper, (as you do cucumbers) and eat away as fast as you can.

HOW TO STEW TOMATOES.

2. Take your tomato from the vine, ripe; slice up; put in a pot over the fire without water; stew them slow, and when just done put in a small lump of fresh butter, and eat as you do apple sauce. What you have left, put away in a jar for winter.

3. When stewed, beat up half a dozen fresh new laid eggs, the yolks and whites seperate; when each are well beaten, mix them with the tomato,—put them in a pan, and heat them up; you have a fine tomato omelet. *Cultivator.*

Infant Schools of Agriculture and Horticulture in France.

An establishment has lately been formed in the department of Gard, for giving practical lessons in horticulture and agriculture to children. Full success has attended the attempt, and the example is about to be followed in other quarters. Two acres of empty land were divided into nursey, corn land, flower gardens and kitchen gardens. All the inhabitants of the neighborhood assist in conveying instruction to the children, or in smoothing their progress. A regular instructor is appointed, who gives lessons on gardening, in which he is aided by the cultivators who live near. The Mayor and the Cure employ their influence in putting aside such obstacles as prejudice or long established custom might throw in their way. The forest ranger is useful in pointing out the exact state of the laws respecting trees, and the proprietors of land supply seed, corn and flowers. Half of the produce is given up to the instructor, a portion of the other half is distributed as a recompense amongst the pupils, and the remainder is sold to the inhabitants of the village. After some time a considerable sum is raised from these sales, the money is laid out in defraying the general expenses, in purchasing tools, in providing seed without being indebted for it to the kindness of the proprietors, and in increasing the emoluments of the instructor. The little farm is thus found to advance rapidly to perfection, and in a short time is the most productive spot of ground in the country; of course it is understood that all the work is done by the pupils; were it otherwise, the object of the institution would be entirely lost, as practical instruction would no longer be given. These infant schools for horticulture and agriculture are on the increase in France.—*Laborer's Friends' Magazine for April*, 1839.

BROWN BREAD.

Indian meal half a peck, Rye meal half a peck; molasses, one gill; yeast, half a pint; salt, two table spoonfuls. This is to be mixed with skimmed milk, boiled and cooled, but water milk warm will answer. It must be mixed quite soft, kneeded one half hour and baked in iron pans twelve hours.—*Yankee Farmer.*

Sowing Evergreens.

A correspondent on Rock River, Ill. writes us as follows;—"In the month of April, 1838, I took about half a bushel of Red Cedar seeds* to my garden, poured them down, and mixed them with about four bushels of earth. This pile I mixed and turned over four or five times during the summer. In April, 1839, I planted these seeds, dirt and all, in drills; every seed vegetated, and came up as well as wheat. Many of the plants died by the dry weather, but millions were growing finely in July.

"The white cedar (*Thuya orientalis*,) seed, sown in the fall, vegetates and comes up the following spring." This tree is usually called the Chinese arbor vitæ, and differs somewhat from the American species, best known by the name of white cedar. The American species grows to the height of 45 to 50 feet, has a beautiful foliage, and the timber is valuable for a great many purposes. The seed may be obtained in any quantity, and would be a valuable acquisition to the prairie west. The tree likes a moist cold soil.—*Cultivator.*

* Probably cones, containing seeds.

The English Artichoke.

We have been requested, by a gentleman of Mississippi, to direct the attention of our farmers to the more extensive cultivation of the English Artichoke, as an excellent article of food for hogs. It is now cultivated by some of our farmers, but upon too small a scale, considering its great value. We learn that Judge Caruthers, and Mr. F. H. Gordon, of Smith county, have about 12 acres each, now growing, which will afford food for near four hundred hogs from the 1st of November till planting time.

The artichoke requires but little labor in tilling, and is very productive. The roots will remain in the ground safe during the whole of the winter; the stalk and the foliage furnishing an excellent protection from the frosts, and enriching the soil greatly. The hogs can be let on them the 1st of November, and remain till spring, when they will be in prime order. A portion of the ground cultivated should be set apart for seed—the seed to remain in the earth where it grows till spring—then taken and planted about the time sweet potatoes are planted, with about the same amount of seed per acre. Thus four bushels of seed will plant an acre of ground, and require one ploughing and hoeing, and keep 30 or more hogs from the 1st November till spring. If our farmers do not pay more attention to this, they certainly are blind to their interest. Seed, we presume can be had quite plenty next spring.—*Southern Cultivator.*

The use of Sulphur in preserving Plants from Insects,

Is recommended by Dr. Mease, in the Domestic Enclopedia. The recommendation is endorsed by the Editor of the Cultivator in his last number. He states that dusted upon grapes, in the grape house, they have prevented mildew upon the fruit. "It is equally efficacious in the open ground, till the sulphur is washed or blown off. For many years, we have lost most of our early cabbages by a maggot which preyed upon the stem under ground. By mixing sulphur with the grout in in which the roots of the plant are dipped before planting, the evil has been wholly prevented; and if the plants are plunged deep in the grout, so as to coat the base of the leaf stems, they are protected from the grub. If scattered upon the rows in young cabbages and radishes, before or after they are taken up, it would probably be efficacious of protecting both the tops and bottoms."—*New England Farmer.*

Morus Multicaulis.

Gideon B. Smith estimates that the number of Multicaulis trees throughout the country will not be more than one-fifth the number of buds planted out. There is no doubt that the failure of the buds to germinate has been general; and we think Mr. Smith's means of forming a correct estimate are as good as those of any other man in the United States. Nor is he one of those who would lend himself to the vile purpose of assisting to create fictitious impressions in view of playing into the pockets of humbuggers and speculators. But we advise those who think of commencing the silk business next year, not to make contracts for multicaulis trees till after they have ceased growing the present season. Whoever buys trees yet to be delivered, assists in sustaining the present humbug prices. We are earnest advocates of the silk culture, but buying and selling trees merely, is not feeding worms and making silk. There are three classes of men in this country who style themselves silk culturists—the humbuggers, the humbugged, and the actual producers of silk. The two former are displaying at present more zeal in their operations; but the latter is laboring more honestly, and will in the end, we trust, be more successful. The genuine friends of silk culture should discriminate between these classes.—*Franklin Farmer.*

STEAM PLOUGH.

Among the new inventions in France is one which is much talked of among speculators and manufacturers. It is a steam plough of very peculiar construction, with which it is said four miles of ground can be excavated with an engine of only eight horse power, to the depth of a foot and the breath of two feet in a single hour. The projector of the canal from Orleans to Nantes, which, under ordinary circumstances, would require at least 5 years for its construction, pretends that in 1 year the whole would be completed by the use of this machine, and that the saving in mere interest of capital would amount to forty thousand pounds sterling. A friend of mine, who is one of the best engineers in Europe, tells me that he has seen the instrument, and that with some ameliorations he believes it would accomplish all that has been stated. The earth as it is turned up, is thrown into a sort of sail, which throws it to a distance of sixty feet.—*Letter Correspondent of Gardner's Gazette.*

From the New England Farmer.

Black Ants.

Mr. Fessenden—I cannot help thinking you must know almost every thing, for you are asked all sorts of questions. Now will you tell me how to get rid of black ants? They have for several years made regular advances upon me, and now my castle is surrounded by them. They have their forts with scarps and counter scarps, and one or the other of us must soon surrender.

Pigwacket, Me, June 1. F. S.

Remarks by the Editor. Although ants are considered as injurious to husbandry by making their hills, and impairing the grass upon pasture land, yet, says Willich's Encyclopedia, they are unjustly reproached with damaging fruit trees. In Switzerland they are made subservient to the destruction of caterpillars by hanging a pouch filled with ants upon a tree, whence they are permitted to make their escape through an aperture and overrun all its branches, without being permitted to reach the ground, as the trunk has been previously smeared with wet clay or soft pitch, in consequence of which, impelled by hunger, they fall upon the caterpillars and devour them.' There is no doubt, however, but ants are often injurious to fruits, such as sweet apples, peaches, &c.

Several modes of destroying ants have been proposed. The most simple of these is to pour boiling water into the apertures of their hillocks. Another method is, opening their nest, putting in quick lime and pouring water upon it. To destroy ants on fruit trees it has been recommended to make a strong decoction of tobacco, and the tender shoots of elder, by pouring on them boiling water; then sprinkle your trees with the same (cold) twice a week, for two or three weeks, with a small hearth brush, or garden syringe, or watering engine, which will effectually destroy the insects.

The quantity to be made use of is one ounce of tobacco to one gallon of water, with about two handfuls of elder. You may, however, make it as strong as you please, it being perfectly innocent to the plants.

A strong decoction of tobacco, of elder, especially of the dwarf kind, of walnut leaves, lye of wood-ashes, solutions of pot ashes, or pearl ashes, would no doubt prove antidotes against ants as well as against other insects. Quicklime and soot placed in their paths, is recommended by Forsyth as a remedy against ants.

South Down Bucks for sale.

SOUTH DOWN BUCKS.—Two two year old very superior South Down Bucks, clothed with fine wool, and long enough for combing, were imported last April, direct from England, from the flock of the late John Ellman, Esq. of Glynde, near Lewes, Sussex, and are for sale at $100 each, or to be let for the season at $50 each, by the personal friend of the subscriber. OB. ELLIOT.

Elizabethtown, N. J. Aug. 21, 1839. [sept21-w&m1t]

Pure South Down Sheep.

THE subscriber will sell at Public Auction on Thursday the 10th day of October next, at the City of Rochester, sixty-five full blooded SOUTH DOWN BUCKS AND EWES. Some of them have been imported by himself direct from England, and with their produce are not surpassed by any of the same breed in this country. Every Sheep offered will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, and a warrantee Certificate given to the purchaser.

The place of sale being in Rochester, the Sheep can be shipped to any part of the country desired.

Persons wishing to see the above Sheep, can, at any time previous to the sale, by calling on the subscriber at his residence in Riga, Monroe County, N. Y.

This breed of Sheep needs no recommendation to those who are acquainted with them; they are the strongest constitution, easiest kept, apt to fatness, very quiet, less liable to disease, than any other breed of Sheep. The wool of a good quality, equal to half Merino, shearing from four to seven pounds, the mutton weighing from 20 to 25 pounds the quarter, and of a superior quality, bringing in London market 2 cents a pound more than any other mutton, they cross admirably with any other sheep. JAMES PARSONS.

Riga August 21, 1839. sept 14w&m1t

Notice.

I HAVE some full blooded Pigs for sale; those wishing to purchase, will do well to call soon. Also, some crossed with the China and Leicestershire. AMOS SAWYER.

P. S. I also have several breeding sows from one to two years old, for sale. sept14w2t A. S.

Morus Multicaulis.

S. E. GIBBS & SON, who have been Mulberry and Silk Growers, for several years at Troy, N. Y. wishing to increase their operations, have located themselves on Long Island, 5 miles south of the city of New York, and about 2 miles north of Fort Hamilton, on the west end of the Island, where the Steam Boats Monmouth, Wave, and Osirius, pass and repass daily. They offer to sell a part of their Morus Multicaulis, Alpine and Expansa Mulberry Trees, from 20 to 25,000 deliverable in November next. The trees are all growing in fine order, some of them are over 6 feet high, and very liberally branched. Their genuineness will not be questioned by any one who will call and see them which will be attended with very little trouble or expense being so near the city of New York.

They will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Likewise a few thousand Silk Worm's Eggs, consisting of Sulphur, Peanut, Long Grays and 2 crop White; and at the same place a number of bushels of the celebrated Rohan Potatoe can be had.

Any communication for us must be addressed to Brooklyn P. O Long Island.

Reference to Burdick & Wright, 225, Front st. New York.

Brooklyn, Sept. 5, 1839. sept14-w8tm2t

Miner's Patent Pump.

AMOS MINER'S SUPERIOR PATENT PUMPS, for Wells or Cisterns, manufactured by Dagget & Hanson, Jordon, Onondaga County; for sale at Bush & Velie's Store, Exchenge street Rochester, N. Y. G. C. MAURER, Agent.

Aug 24 w&mtf

Notice.

CASH will be paid for any quantity of Peach and Plumb stones delivered at the Rochester Seed Store. M B. BATEHAM.

aug31

Notice.

I will pay the highest cash price for Barley, at Whitney's Distillery, in the city of Rochester. sept14-w3t AMOS SAWYER.

Morus Multicaulis and Morettii.

ELLWANGER & ROGERS are prepared to make contracts to any amount, for genuine Morus Multicaulis and Morus Morettii; the Morrettii are hardy, and will stand the winter in this country.

Any persons living at a distance and wishing to purchase a large quantity to sell again, shall be supplied at the very lowest wholesale prices so as to admit of their selling at the same prices as other persons, and make a very handsome profit. Also Silk Worms Eggs.

E. & R. will supply orders to any extent for every kind of Fruit & Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Hardy Plants, Bulbous Roots, Greenhouse or Parlor Plants, &c. &c.

September and October is the time for planting Bulbous Roots in the open ground, such as Tulips, &c. of which they have a very fine collection for sale. Cash paid for Grass Seed, Plum, Peach Stones, and Apple Pips. Greenhouse corner of Buffalo and Sophia-streets. Rochester, N. Y. sept14-wtf

Multicaulis, Alpine, and other Mulberries.

WM. PRINCE & Sons, proprietors of the Linnæan Nurseries near New York, are ready to receive orders to any extent for all the varities of Mulberries including the Chinese Multicaulis, American Multicaulis, raised from seeds, and very hardy, Expansa Elata, Alpine, Canton, Broussa, Rose of Lombardy, Dandolo Pyramidalis, &c., the six first named of which surpass all others, and are placed in rotation according to merit. The prices will be moderate and terms easy, and priced Catalogues will be sent to every one desirous of purchasing. Fruit and ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Green House Plants, Bulbous Flower Roots, Field and Garden Seeds, Rohan Potatoes, &c. can be supplied, and priced Catalogus will be sent to every applicant. WM. PRINCE & SONS,

Flushing, August 24th, 1839. aug31&t

Morus Multicaulis Tree Agency.

THE subscriber now offers for sale some choice lots of the above Trees, warranted of the genuine kind. Also, some Brussa and Canton, now growing in different counties of this state, to be delivered in the fall, or on the ground as they now stand, viz:

In Cuyahoga county,	1 lot of		5,000
Do	do	1 "	6,000
Do	do	1 "	4,000
Do	do	1 "	1,000
Do	do	1 "	2,500
Do	do	1 "	800
In Portage county		1 "	20,000
Do	do	1 "	8,000
Do	do	1 "	6,000
In Stark county		1 "	4,000
Do	do	1 "	6,000

In Cuyahoga and Portage counties:

1 lot of Brussa	3,000	1 lot of Canton	3,000
1 " "	2,000	1 " "	6,000

Which will be sold in any quantity to suit purchasers, at fair prices, with others, the particulars of which are not yet received, by

JAMES HOUGHTON, Agent,
Cleveland City Seed Store.

☞ Persons who are desirous of disposing of their trees through my agency, are requested to forward particulars as early as possible, and the business will be transacted on liberal terms, and agencies are solicited. Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 17-w3m-m1t

Morus Multicaulis.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish Morus Multicaulis (Mulberry) Trees, in large or small quantities, delivered any time this fall after the first of October. The trees will be raised from Roots, Layers and Cuttings, of thrifty growth and matured wood, and will be sold at prices in proportion to their size. October and November are the most favorable months to transport them to the Western States, or into Canada, or in any direction where they must be sent a distance by water communication. All orders from a distance, by mail, should be sent early, (post paid,) addressed to

E. H. MIX,
July 27, 1839.-w6m Avon, N. Y.

10,000 Mulberry Trees.

THE subscriber offers for sale from 5 to 10,000 genuine Morus Multicaulis trees, to be delivered any time this fall after the first of October, in large or small parcels to suit purchasers. The fall season is decidedly the best time to purchase and take care of them before they are injured, as those trees which are well wintered, produce a much larger increase than those which are neglected. Orders by mail, addressed to me at Wolcott, Wayne County N. Y., will be received immediately. NATHAN J. STILES.

July 21, 1839. aug31-w3t.

Silk Business--Morus Multicaulis Trees.

THE subscriber is ready to receive orders for the true genuine Morus Multicaulis Trees delivered this fall. As orders are coming in now, it would be well for those who want, to apply early. They will be well packed so as to be sent to any part of the United States.

Having been extensively engaged in the culture of Silk for some years, particularly in the production of the Morus Multicaulis, he will be happy to give any information respecting the trees or feeding the worms, that may be required.

All letters (post paid) will meet with immediate attention if addressed to EDWARD H. ARNOLD,

aug31w7t* Burlington, New Jersey.

Farmers save your own Clover Seed.

THE subscribers having purchased the exclusive right of making, using and vending, in the counties of Monroe and Niagara, RITTENHOUSE'S PATENT CLOVER MILL, being the latest improvement, and the article now used in Pennsylvania and in Seneca county, would respectfully inform the farmers of those counties, that they will this fall furnish one or more PORTABLE MILLS in each of said counties, to be worked by horse power, which they will take to farmer's barns whenever required, and hull out their CLOVER SEED for them at the very cheap rate of One Dollar per bushel.—These machines will hull from one to three bushels per hour, according to the quality of the chaff. FARMERS will at once perceive the vast saving and convenience afforded to them by this invention, as instead of paying from SIX to SIXTEEN Dollars per bushel for their Clover Seed, and perhaps getting a quantity of Canada Thistle or other foul seed in the bargain, they can now save their own seed, know that it is clean, and have it hulled at their own barns, for the trifling expense of One Dollar per bushel!

For further information, application can be made, either personally or by letter, (post paid,) to the subscribers at Gaines, Orleans county. CHANCY WOODWORTH & CO.

July 27, 1839.-w3m-m1t*

For Sale,

A FEW thousand of the Morus Multicaulis trees, by the subscriber, at his farm, near Fairport, in Perinton, will be offered for sale, in lots to suits purchasers, on liberal terms. Persons who can make it convenient to call and examine them on the premises are requested to do so, before purchasing elsewhere. All letters addressed to the subscriber shall receive prompt attention. ZORAH BURR.

Perinton, Sept. 5, 1839. sept14tf

Saxony Ewes.

THE Subscribers will let for a term of years, to responsible farmer, fifteen hundred Ewes, in lots of fifty or upwards, to be taken after weaning their lambs.

These Sheep belong to the White Springs flock, which is well known to be as fine as any in the country.

Terms made known on application to either of the subscribers.

ROBERT C. NICHOLAS,
Geneva, July 6, 1839.-w3m JOHN NICHOLAS.

Durham, Devonshire Cattle, and Saxony Sheep for sale by the subscriber.

The Bull "MEMNON," a full blood short horn from the herd of F. Rotch, Butternutts, N. Y. Pedigree No. 2297 English herd book.

A full blood 4 year old cow, a beautiful specimen of the Devonshire and Durham cross, and her heifer calf 6 months old, by "Memnon." She is of a rich deep red color, and altogether a superior animal.

A bull calf 2½ months old, by "Memnon," dam "Experiment."

Also, from 70 to 80 Ewes, 40 to 50 lambs, and 30 Bucks raised from my flock of full bred Electoral Saxon Sheep. The original stock I selected from the purest Ram in Saxony in 1827. They are consequently fully alienated. H. D. GROVE.

Buskirks Bridge Post Office, N. Y. Sept 6, 1839. sept14 w2m1t*

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

79 *Barclay-street, New-York.*

AT this old established stand, the subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have made extensive arrangements to accommodate farmers in all articles connected with husbandry, viz:—Agricultural implements, a full and fresh supply of Field and Garden Seeds, Fruit Trees, Durham Cattle, Chinese and Berkshire pigs, 10,000 Morus multicaulis Mulberry trees; Publications on Rural subjects, &c.

Published here the Rural Library, S. Fleet, editor, a few copies of 1st vol. for sale. The object of this work is to constitute a Library at the least possible expense. 21 vol., commencing with Professor Low's Elements of Practical Agriculture, with nearly 250 fine engravigns; subscription $3. Subscriptions received for the Genesee Farmer, Cultivator, &c. &c. J. W. WEAVER & CO.

April 20-wm1v 76 Barclay st, New-York

GRINDSTONES,

OF a Superior quality and warranted. If they do not answer the expectations of the purchaser, they may be returned and the, money refunded. For sale at the Rochester Edge Tool Manufactory, office on Front Street, a few rods north of Main Street bridge.

june 20-w3m-m1t D. H. BARTON.

Horse Rakes.

AS some inquiry has been made through this paper relative to Horse Rakes, the subscriber would take this opportunity to say to its patrons, and all others, that he is offering to the public the latest improved Revolving Horse Rake, which can be had at the following places:

Rochester—C. Hendrix. *Auburn*—Hyell, Watrous & Co. *Elmira*—Robert Cevell, jr. & Co. *Burdett*—E. Baker & Co. *Ovid*—P. Himrod & Son. *Geneva*—H. G. Bushnell. *Waterloo*—J. L. Lundy & Co. *Seneca Falls*—J. C. Chapman. *Geddes*—S. H. Mann. *Syracuse*—Wright & Wheaton. *Ithaca*—Wm. R. Collins *Lenox*—Homee Hall. *Chittenango*— —— Croose; and many other places not here mentioned.

Those who wish to purchase, would do well to give us a call.

AMOS HOLBROOK.

Whitesboro', June 12, 1839. jun 24

Election Notice.

SHERIFF'S Office, Monroe County, Rochester, 22d August, 1839. A general Election is to be held in the county of Monroe, on the 4th, 5th, and 6th days of November next, at which will be chosen the officers mentioned in the notice from the Secretary of State, of which a copy is annexed. DARIUS PERRIN.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
Secretary's Office. } ALBANY, Aug. 15, 1839.

To the Sheriff of the county of Monroe.

Sir—Notice is hereby given you, that the term of service of Chancey J. Fox, a Senator for the eighth Senate District of this State, will expire on the last day of December next, and that a Senator is to be chosen in that District, to which the county of which you are Sheriff belongs, at the General Election to be held on the fourth, fifth and sixth days of November next.

You will also take notice that a proposed amendment to the Constitution is to be submitted to the people at the said Election, at which the Electors are to vote, for the election of Mayors by the People—or against the Election of Mayors by the People.

At the same election, the following officers are also to be chosen, viz: Three Members of Assembly, for said County.

JOHN C. SPENCER.
Secretary of State.

Fruit Trees for Sale.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has for sale at his Nursery in Rochester, Monroe county state of New York, a large quantity of Fruit Trees, grafted and inoculated with the most approved kinds, now fit for transplanting which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

April 15, 1838. SAMUEL MOULSON.

N. B. Cash will be paid for a few thousand two years old APPLE TREES.

Monroe Horticultural Garden and Nursery.

GREECE, MONROE COUNTY, N. Y.

THIS establishment now comprises over 20 acres, covered compactly with trees and plants in different stages of their growth.

The subscriber offers to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French, German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries Grape Vines, Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, Splendid Paeonies, Double Dahlias, &c. &c.

Also, a large collection of Green House Plants, of choice and select varieties, in good condition.

Orders respectfully solicited. Trees and Plants, when ordered, are carefully selected and faithfully packed, and if desired, delivered on the Canal, one mile from the Nursery, or at Rochester.

Orders for Mr. Rowe's Nursery received by the publisher of this paper.

Catalogues will be sent to every applicant, gratis, or may be had by calling at the office of the Genesee Farmer

April 1, 1838. ASA ROWE.